

**Rizzo, G[iovanni] B[attista].**

Sopra il calcolo della costante solare. (Accademia Reale della Scienze di Torino, Anno 1902-1903). 19 pp. 8°. Torino. 1903.

Valori assoluti e variazioni secolari degli elementi del magnetismo terrestre a Torino. (Accademia Reale delle Scienze di Torino, Anno 1896-97). 14 pp. 8°. Torino. 1897.

Contributo allo studio della dispersione elettrica nell'atmosfera. (Accademia Reale delle Scienze di Torino, Anno 1902-1903.) 7 pp. 8°. Torino. 1903.

**Sutton, J. R.**

Results of some further observations upon the rate of evaporation. (Reprinted from the Report of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, Johannesburg meeting, 1904.) Pp. 121-141. 8°.

**Webber, B. C.**

The gales from the Great Lakes to the maritime provinces. (Department of Marine and Fisheries, Meteorological Service of Canada.) 63 pp. 8°. Ottawa. 1905.

**Zölls, Bonifaz.**

Beiträge zur Kenntnis der atmosphärischen Elektrizität XVIII. Elektrizitätszerstreuung in Kremsmünster (1903 bis 1904) bearbeitet von —. (Aus den Sitzungsberichten der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Mathem.-naturw. Klasse; Bd. CXIV. Abt. II a. Jänner, 1905.) 143 pp. 6 tables. 8°. Wien. 1905.

Elektrizitätszerstreuung in Kremsmünster (1903-1904). (Sonderabdruck aus der Physikalischen Zeitschrift. 6 Jahrgang. No. 5.) 4 pp. 4°.

**RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY.**

C. F. TALMAN, Acting Librarian.

The subjoined titles have been selected from the contents of the periodicals and serials recently received in the Library of the Weather Bureau. The titles selected are of papers or other communications bearing on meteorology or cognate branches of science. This is not a complete index of the meteorological contents of all the journals from which it has been compiled; it shows only the articles that appear to the compiler likely to be of particular interest in connection with the work of the Weather Bureau. Unsigned articles are indicated by a —

**Aeronautical Journal. London. Vol. 9.**

— Aeronautics and meteorology. Pp. 4-41.

**Vives y Vich, Pedro.** The Spanish provisional programme of balloon observations in the coming total eclipse. Pp. 47-49.

— A scientific balloon ascent from Berlin. Pp. 49-51.

— The first observations with "ballons-sonde" in America. P. 51.

**Geographical Journal. London. Vol. 26.**

**Murray, John and Pullar, Laurence.** Bathymetrical survey of the fresh-water lochs of Scotland. Pp. 42-69.

— Autumn rainfall and yield of wheat in England. [Note.] Pp. 83-84.

**Johnson, Harry.** Liberia. [Climate.] Pp. 131-153.

**Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan. Tokyo. June, 1905.**

**Okada, T.** Notes on the climate of the Bonin Islands. Pp. 19-23.

**National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Vol. 16.**

— Deforestation and climate. [Abstract of paper by Hennig.] Pp. 397-398.

**Nature. London. Vol. 72.**

**Rotch, A. Lawrence.** The exploration of the atmosphere above the Atlantic. Pp. 244.

— Solar and terrestrial changes. Pp. 249-251.

**Burton, C. V.** The hydrometer as a seismometer. P. 269.

**Rotch, A. Lawrence.** Eclipse shadow bands. Pp. 307-308.

— Solar and terrestrial changes. [Abstract of proceedings of meeting of the International Commission, Cambridge, 1904.] Pp. 332-333.

**Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. London. Series A, Vol. 205.**

**Simpson, George C.** Atmospheric electricity in high latitudes. Pp. 61-97.

**Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. London. Series A. Vol. 76.**

**McLeod, C.** Records of difference of temperature between McGill College Observatory and the top of Mount Royal, Montreal. Pp. 415-418.

**Science. New York. New Series. Vol. 22.**

**Tamura, S. Tetsu.** Mt. Tsukuba Meteorological Observatory founded by H. I. H. Prince Yamashina. Pp. 122-124.

**Ward, R. DeC.** Cyclonic and anticyclonic temperatures. [Note on article by H. Helm Clayton.] Pp. 186-187.

**Ward, R. DeC.** Meteorology at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. [Note.] P. 187.

**Ward, R. DeC.** Neolithic dew-ponds. [Note on work by A. J. and G. Hubbard.] Pp. 187-188.

**Scientific American. New York. Vol. 93.**

— The danger of lightning in armored concrete constructions. P. 123.

**Symons's Meteorological Magazine. London. Vol. 40.**

**Sutton, J. R.** A low freezing point. Pp. 100.

**Backhouse, T. W.** Partial drought. P. 100.

**Pearson, Edward.** Partial drought. P. 101.

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**McEwan, John.** Rainfall of July 9th. [1905.] P. 103.

**Freir, Harold E.** Rainfall of July 9th. [1905.] Pp. 103-104.

**Clough, T. E.** A small whirlwind. Pp. 104-105.

**Annuaire de la Société Météorologique de France. Paris. 53 année.**

**Launay, F. and Maillet, E.** Sur le débit probable des sources pendant la saison chaude de 1805 (1<sup>er</sup> mai-1<sup>er</sup> novembre). Pp. 145-147.

**Eiffel, G.** Analyse de l'ouvrage "Etudes pratiques de météorologie et observations comparées des stations de Beaulieu, Sèvres et Vacquey pour l'année 1903". Pp. 148-155.

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**Chassant, Maurice.** La plus haute température observée en France. Pp. 158-160.

**David, P. and Dufour, Ch.** L'orage du 10 juin observé au Bureau Central Météorologique. Pp. 165-166.

**Angot, A.** Variation diurne de la température entre les tropiques. Pp. 166-168.

**Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles. Genève. 4 Période. Tome 20.**

— Observations météorologiques faites aux fortifications de Saint-Maurice pendant les mois de décembre 1904, janvier et février 1905 (hiver 1905). Pp. 75-81.

**Ciel et Terre. Bruxelles. 26 année.**

**Arctowski, Henryk.** Rayons crépusculaires observés après le coucher du soleil. Pp. 217-218.

**Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences. Paris. Tome 141.**

— Vérification des altitudes barométriques par la visée directe des ballons-sondes. Pp. 153-155.

**Berget, A.** Sur la chute de grêle du 16 juillet 1905 à Maisons-Laffitte. P. 232.

**Garrigou-Lagrange, Paul.** Les mouvements généraux de l'atmosphère en hiver. Pp. 283-285.

**La Nature. Paris. 33 année.**

**Quénisset, F.** La photographie météorologique. Photographie des nuages. Pp. 107-108.

**Grye, Bouquet de la.** La météorologie en France. Pp. 114-115.

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**Le Temps qu'il Fait. Mons. 2 année.**

**Akos, Széki.** Indicateur automatique de gelée. Pp. 121-122.

**R., F. de.** Les pluies rouges en mer. Pp. 124-126.

**Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie. Berlin. 33 Jahrgang.**

— Die Eisverhältnisse an den deutschen Küsten im Winter 1904-05. Pp. 308-314.

**Burchard, Oscar.** Meteorologische Station La Paz Botánica bei Puerto de Oratava (Teneriffe). Pp. 320-321.

— Zyklon bei Mauritius am 20. bis 23. Januar 1905. P. 321.

**Geographische Zeitschrift. Leipzig. 11 Jahrgang.**

— Ueber den Schneefall im gemäßigten Nord-amerika. [Review] Pp. 410-411.

**Illustrierte Aeronautische Mitteilungen. Strassburg. 9 Jahrgang.**

**Q[uervain, A. de].** Eine merkwürdige Störung in der Erscheinung des Bishopschen Rings. [Note on article by J. Maurer.] P. 227.

**Nimföhr, R.** Beiträge zur Theorie der Drachen in ihrer Anwendung für meteorologische Hochaufstiege. Pp. 244-254.

**Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Wien. Band 22.**

**Nimföhr, R.** Sehr tiefe Temperaturen in grossen Höhen der Atmosphäre. Pp. 289-299.

**Börnstein, R.** Der tägliche Gang des Luftdruckes in Berlin. Pp. 299-305.

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— R. Nimföhr über eine neue Methode zur Fixierung der Aufzeichnungen von Meteorographen für Registrierballons und eine neue automatische Abstellvorrichtung der Schreibfedern nach der Landung. Pp. 310-311.

**Fényi, Julius.** Ueber Temperaturerniedrigung infolge erhöhter Insolation. Pp. 310-311.

— Ausserordentlicher Regenfall im Februar 1904 in Honolulu. P. 313.

**Bodman, Gösta.** Meteorologische Ergebnisse der schwedischen Südpolarexpedition. Pp. 313-319.

**Hann, J.** Die Ergebnisse der meteorologischen Beobachtungen

- der ersten Ueberwinterung auf dem antarktischen Kontinent. Pp. 319-321.
- Defant über Gesetzmässigkeiten in der Verteilung der verschiedenen Tropfengrössen bei Regenfällen. Pp. 321-324.
- Wolfer, A. Provisorische Sonnenflecken-Relativzahlen. P. 324.
- Ficker, H. von. Einige Ergebnisse von Föhnenbeobachtungen im Gebiete um Innsbruck im Jahre 1904. Pp. 324-327.
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- Periodische Wasserspiegelschwankungen in artesischen Brunnen. P. 329.
- H[ann], J[ulius]. Die Trockenheit des Sommers und Herbstes 1904 in der Region des Puy-de-Dôme. P. 330.
- Wärmeleitung des Schnees. P. 330.
- Teisserenc de Bort, Léon. Die Erforschung der Passatregion des Nordatlantischen Ozeans. Pp. 330-332.
- Fényi, J. Zur Austrocknung Südafrikas. P. 332.
- H[ann], J[ulius]. A. Hansky, Aktinometrische Messungen auf dem Montblanc 1904. Pp. 332-333.
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- Günther, S. Mesures de l'intensité de la radiation solaire faites en 1899 et en 1800 à la station d'hivernage suédoise à la baie de Teurenberg, Spitzberg. [Review of work by J. Westman.] P. 370.
- Jaufmann, Josef. Ueber radioaktivität von atmosphärischen Niederschlägen und Grundwässern. Pp. 377-378.
- Ellis, William. Die jahrzeitliche Schwankung der magnetischen Störungen, nebst anderen Bemerkungen. Pp. 396-397.
- Das Weltall. Berlin. 5 Jahrgang.
- Linke, —. Das Photographieren der Sonnenkorona. [Review.] Pp. 361-363.
- Linke, —. Der Bishopsche Ring. [Review.] P. 363.
- Boletim da Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. Lisboa. 23 série.
- Sousa, Ernesto Augusto Gomes de. Resumo das observações do anno de 1902 no Observatorio de Loanda. Pp. 236-237.
- Hebel en Dampkring. Amsterdam. 3 Jahrgang.
- Nell, Chr. A. C. De halo's. Pp. 36-40.
- Nell, Chr. A. C. Het inslaan van den bliksem. Pp. 40-45.
- Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani. Catania. Vol. 34.
- Mascari, A. and Cavasino, A. Studio delle relazioni fra l'agitazione delle immagini solari ed i movimenti atmosferici, da 23 anni d'osservazioni fatte nei RR. Osservatorii di Catania e Palermo. Pp. 125-149.

## NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

## THE PIONEER FORECASTERS OF HURRICANES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1905.

THE EDITOR,  
THE WASHINGTON POST,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

In answer to your editorial of this morning, in reference to a pamphlet published by Father Drum, permit me to say that there is no disagreement between the observers of Bélen College and the Weather Bureau, as is evidenced by the following communication:

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1905.

MR. WILLIS L. MOORE,  
Washington.

DEAR PROFESSOR MOORE:

From the Washington Post of August 24, I observe that the brochure "The Pioneer Forecasters of Hurricanes" has given occasion to the conviction that there exists some friction between the Bélen College Observatory and the U. S. Weather Bureau, of Washington.

For four years I have been engaged in the Bélen Observatory and I can attest that the famous Father Viñes, as well as the present director, Father Gangoiti, have always appreciated and highly esteemed the labors of the Washington Weather Bureau, and that their relations with the same have at all times been most amicable.

It is well known that your officials and yourself, not on one occasion only, but repeatedly, have honorably and favorably referred to the forecasts and labors of the Bélen Observatory, and I am confident that what has been written concerning the change brought about by the introduction of the U. S. Weather Bureau into all the Antilles did not emanate from headquarters, and could not in the least refer to the island of Cuba or its meteorologists.

In behalf of my confrères of Bélen I wish to make this very sincere acknowledgment of the merits of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and of its undoubted services to the advance of science and to the profit, not only of the inhabitants of the States, but also of all neighboring countries.

I conclude,

Very truly yours,

S. SARASOLA, S. J.

(Signed)

I am sure that Father Drum would not knowingly do an injustice to the Weather Bureau, which issued ample warnings to all shipping from one to two days in advance of the Galveston hurricane. A careful reading of his pamphlet will show that he was comparing the forecasts of Bélen College with the statements of some one of our local observers. He did not intend to criticise the Bureau as a whole; but the local observer had no authority to issue warnings for Gulf ports, and was not the official spokesman of the Bureau.

WILLIS L. MOORE,  
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

## SIMULTANEOUS WEATHER ANOMALIES IN ICELAND AND EUROPE.

In the Meteorologische Zeitschrift for February, 1905, Dr. Julius Hann publishes under the title "Anomalies of the weather in Iceland, 1851-1900, and their relations to the simultaneous weather anomalies in northwest Europe," a short extract from a paper by him in the Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akad., vol. 113, January, 1904. An English translation of the former by Dr. R. H. Scott appears in the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, April, 1905, vol. 31, No. 134, page 152. The following account has been compiled by consulting all three of these. The data here given are in English measures.

Doctor Hann discusses his subject in two phases, viz: (A) The simultaneous anomalies of temperature, pressure, and rainfall during the winter months at Stykkisholm, Greenwich, Brussels, and Vienna. (B) Relations between the oscillations of pressure at Stykkisholm and Ponta Delgada, Azores, or between the two centers of action of the atmosphere over the North Atlantic Ocean.

So far as Iceland is concerned the inquiry is based on the means of pressure and temperature for Stykkisholm, 1846-1900, for which station a long series of records, embracing all elements, was carried out by one man, Olaf Thorlacius, who observed from November, 1845, to the end of 1891, and has left the record for this long period without any gap. For Europe Hann used the records for Greenwich, Brussels, and Vienna for the period 1851-1900, and for the Azores the records for 1865-1890 at Ponta Delgada.

The great permanent subtropical area of high pressure about the Azores and the deep barometric minimum around Iceland, at the centers of which are situated Ponta Delgada and Stykkisholm, respectively, are designated "centers of action of the atmosphere" by Teisserenc de Bort.

Doctor Hann's study of the relations between these centers and the weather of western Europe tends to show that the weather anomalies of western Europe are closely and causally related to the occasional extensions of the Icelandic area of low pressure.

(A) In the discussion of the simultaneous anomalies at Stykkisholm and at Greenwich, Brussels, and Vienna, which is restricted to the winter months, as the phenomena are more marked at that season, Doctor Hann finds the following results:

(1) The probability of a simultaneous opposition in the pressure departure at Stykkisholm and that in northwest and